

## Sellinger Warns Faculty Loyola Must Improve; 13 Point Plan Including Tri-College Merger



Urging his audience to think anew and not to rest on past or present laurels, Fr. Joseph Sellinger, SJ, President of Loyola, outlined the crises, alternatives, and hopes for the future of the College in a speech to the faculty and administration on April 16.

Fr. Sellinger began with a warning, saying that although our strengths have been reaffirmed by the Middle States Evaluation, we must now grow complacent. We

need to continuously reassess the situation.

Three trends in particular need our prompt attention, according to Fr. Sellinger. First, the College has operated at a deficit for the past four years amounting to \$400,000, and which will grow next year despite the \$200 tuition increase. Also, the College anticipates a decline of approximately 30 in next year's Day College enrollment, due largely to the rise in tuition costs and to the proliferation of new pub-

lic colleges in the area. Finally, there has been a decline in the academic, religious, and extra-curricular activities of many students. These three patterns, along with dangers of becoming too bureaucratic and self-centered, are the major challenges ahead of Loyola. Quoting from Lincoln, Fr. Sellinger stated, "As our problems are new, so must we think anew. We must disenthral ourselves." It is imperative that in meeting these problems Loyola find its strength in "innovation, flexibility, and . . .

effective and imaginative attention to the needs of the individual student as a whole man."

Fr. Sellinger then proposed some things that Loyola can—rather must—do in order to assure a bright future. He called upon the Deans on campus to turn the following suggestions into more detailed proposals:

1) Power for teachers to certify for academic credit scholarly projects done by students alone or in conjunction with faculty; establishment of an academic review board as the adjudicative body should problems arise concerning such projects;

2) Addition in the freshman and sophomore years of team-taught interdepartmental courses in humanities, physical sciences, social sciences, and economics and business;

3) Finding more ways of getting students involved in off-campus affairs, utilizing such concepts as internships, work-study, field trips, and establishment of a junior year abroad program.

4) More flexible course requirements, even to allow a gifted student to shorten his undergraduate career by a semester of a year;

5) More chances for honors programs and independent study for students.

6) Use of the January term for student-faculty serious investigation of critical problems facing mankind;

7) Institution next year of monthly campus-wide discussion of a particular paperback book or "substantive article," involving students, faculty, and administrators.

8) Establishment of a special President's Scholars program of studies for selected students;

9) Sponsorship by the Theology Department of a monthly forum to discuss theological implications of world issues;

10) Impending institution of a five-year full-time program leading to the Masters in Business Administration.

11) Closer cooperation, through the Education Department, with the surrounding school systems.

12) Institution of more community service programs in the Evening College.

13) "Making available to our students opportunities which are not primarily academic, and which certainly do not lend themselves to courses and credit, but which nonetheless are important to many of our students . . . such things as public speaking, the sensible use of money, even the enjoyment of good music, learning how to play golf, something about good wines and good food. . . which other colleges ignore, and which you and I had to pick up the hard way, or perhaps regret never having learned at all."

Fr. Sellinger thus called upon the faculty to be prepared to act upon these ideas and their own thinking. "Higher education," he said, "is in crisis across our land, in major part because we have forgotten students in favor of subject matter. As a small liberal arts college, we have a unique opportunity to offer students precisely the type of educational opportunity for which they are clamoring: personalized, unified, value-centered and responsible to the new needs of a new age . . . I think we should ask ourselves not: 'What are others doing?', but rather: 'What does Loyola choose to do and do best?'"

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### Peace

The Reverend Martin Luther King Peace Society of Loyola College had its first formal meeting of 1970, Thursday, April ninth at 3:30 P.M. Approximately twenty-five people were present. The major intention of the meeting was to discuss the position of the Peace Society in the Loyola Community, and to discuss plans for different activities for the Society this Spring. Mark Sissman of the Baltimore Moratorium Committee spoke with reference to Loyola student participation in the activities scheduled for April fifteenth, which dealt with the protesting of War Taxes. He also spoke concerning the participation of Loyola Students in future Moratorium activities. It was noted by a senior member of the Peace Society, Dwight Whitt, that, "there seems to be a much greater interest in the Peace Society itself this year." There was the very prominent feeling in the meeting that the Peace Society promote the feeling of the "movement" to a greater extent in the future.

## "Canned Heat" Concert Financial Flop

by Tony Feild

The "Canned Heat" concert on Saturday evening, April 18, wound up the Spring Weekend, which, beside the concert, was composed of Thunder's Place, the coffeehouse, on Friday evening, and a Barbecue on Saturday afternoon on the dormitory patio.

Backing up "Canned Heat" was the group called "Pig Iron" (very appropriately named), a blues band which put on a tremendous performance. This group played first and did their thing for about an hour and a half. They were warmly welcomed by the audience of 1100 people. Everyone there really seemed to be enjoying themselves, especially toward the end of the "Pig Iron" show when the bass player added his own antics to turn the performance into a comedy show.

The "Canned Heat" then came one stage after a half-hour break, and proceeded to belt out their selections for about an hour.

The group proceeded from some of their old hits (to which there was much applause) to some of their new numbers (much to the

dismay of the audience). After much heckling and noise from the audience the group played "Boogie," which wound up their performance.

At the moment when "Boogie" started, the people in the back of the gym, some of those in the stands, and those derelicts who had camped in the aisles rushed up to the front of the stage. A few of these people (who were blocking the view of those in the seats up front) got up onto the stage and proceeded to dance. Although this seemed to bother some people, everyone did have a good time.

Jim McCabe, the major organizer of the concert, thought that the performance given by the two groups was great; but financially the whole thing was a disaster. The concert cost \$8400; ticket sales amounted to only \$4000. Because of this, \$4400 had to be taken from the social fund.



"Canned Heat" at Evergreen

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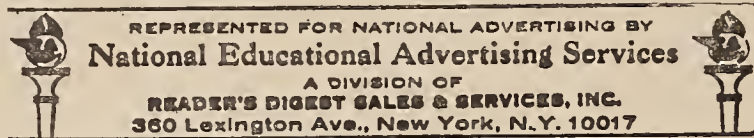
# THE GREYHOUND

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## Our President

Many times in the past—as recently as two issues ago, to be exact—members of this editorial staff, myself no exception, have used this space to criticize the President of this college for being unchanging and unresponsive to the plight of the students. It may be time to admit we were wrong.

The proposals set forth in Fr. Sellinger's speech of April 16 are most certainly changes, responsive to the welfare of the individual student. They were more radical than we could have imagined. The proposed forums not only will provide stimulating discussion, but also will enable the entire college community to gather informally and get to know each other a little better. Acceleration, President's Scholars, junior year abroad, and independent projects for credit will greatly help the student reach his full academic potential, especially since our size facilitates individual faculty-student relationships. The most radical and most interesting proposal of all, to offer non-academic courses in things the student just may want to know for his own personal enjoyment (golf, good food and fine wines, etc.) would certainly make Loyola unique. Such a program if enacted would be perhaps the only one of its kind and a great drawing-card for potential students.

Our President is a realist when he cites the imperative need for the city's three Catholic Colleges to merge. The limited cooperation, sometime administrative confusion, and needless doubling of some courses at the present time produces a manpower and time drain on the colleges. A merger would greatly increase operating efficiency as well as offer to students of both genders the benefits of a fuller co-education.

Fr. Sellinger has shown himself more than ever before that he is concerned about the students. Indeed, his concern over the problems of academic failure and student apathy (especially when conveyed to us during a recent interview), run deeper than most of us think. Through his speech, he has shown himself not only receptive to change, but also a bold innovator of change, and radical change at that. Fr. Sellinger has indeed changed with the times; his gaze is definitely toward the future. Would any of us would-be critics be so bold were we in his place?

## Conscientious Objector

We feel that the Conscientious Objector in this country has found himself in a situation in which he is looked down upon by society. The position of the C.O. in this country at this particular time in its history is very critical. From the days of the Constitution when individual rights were stressed (after a revolution had been fought for the individual freedom of a country and people), this country has "developed" to becoming the greatest military power in the world. On its way to becoming this great military machine, it seems that many of the parts have been

overlooked, misunderstood, and not cared for in the proper manner as is designated in the Constitution. Therefore the creators of this great machine are faced with many "malfunctioning parts" due to their uninvolvement in the community of the United States. It seems that these creators and developers were faced with their first great problem when the "niggers" and Luther King suddenly decided that they wanted to be free. These same creators found it fairly easy to discriminate between the black and white skins of the people in their country, enabling them to put different people in different places where they might be most useful. It happened (as it has in a reasonably regular fashion over the years) that the United States found itself being drained of its manpower by a military conflict (Vietnam!). And the "niggers" emerged again, but this time they were white, and some of them even came from the households of the creators, proving that a flaw existed somewhere in their creative and developing activities. This new "subversive group" (as these individuals have been called) also speaks of freedom, the freedom to accept or reject war according to their own consciences. The creators were baffled by the fact that this richly-developing void within the people of their land had suddenly been filled to an almost insignificant degree by consciousness and feeling. But because this discriminating quality existed within the individual (except for the exterior manifestation of feeling for the machine by those dirty, long-haired people) they were suddenly struck with fear. These creators realized that there was another "machine"! They became conscious of their fear and conscious of this other unknown machine made up of individuals whose creative and developing activities will influence this country and the people of this country in a revolutionary manner. For aren't we a nation of wars?

—J. S.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Last week at the Viet Nam Moratorium, it became alarmingly clear that interest in anti-war activities has declined substantially since November. This apathy was cited by Mr. Samuel Brown, coordinator of the National Moratorium Committee, as the primary reason for the organizations recent demise. Here in Baltimore it accounted for the lack of support that the local committee received in organizing the all night vigils as well as the demonstrations at Hopkins Plaza. Loyola was not an exception in its response to the three day moratorium.

This situation is an extremely dangerous one. Mr. Nixon's policy in Viet Nam continues. The extent of our involvement in Laos and Cambodia is gradually coming to the surface. Men are still drafted against their will to fight in a war that they do not support. Americans as well as Vietnamese still die in the endless destruction. But, I am sure that you have heard all of this many times before and it is by now passe.

In any event, the "in thing" on college and university campuses is environment. This, I think, is an

extremely important issue, and must be emphasized as much as possible. My only fear is that those working on the environmental programs will gradually become frustrated to the point where the environment issue joins the civil rights and anti-war movements somewhere in oblivion.

I wonder how many people have looked upon Viet Nam as an environmental program as well as a political and social one. The total tonnage of bombs dropped on this small country exceeds that of all the tonnage of bombs dropped by all the countries that participated in World War II. The war is an ecological disaster as well as a human one.

Here at Loyola, a number of us have not stopped asking questions about our involvement in South-east Asia, or about the racism, poverty, and indifference here at home. Our efforts to bring about non-violent social change will continue. If you are committed to social change, be it non-violent or otherwise—join us.

Edd Conboy  
Martin Luther King  
Peace Society

## Concert

(Continued from Page 1)

Of the 1100 people who bought tickets, only 450 or 500 were Loyola students. This is discouraging. Perhaps the students should be questioned as to whether they want concerts at all.

The Student Body was given a choice of groups. Of those which had amassed a majority of votes, "Heat" was chosen as the most financially and temporally feasible. When it came time to buy tickets, though, only those 500 were willing to pay.

If the students don't want social activities such as this, then the fee charged for them could be dropped. If they do want them, there will be an activities fee—but something else is needed: co-operation.

Cooperation from the students is a definite prerogative if we are to keep having concerts and getting better groups. The "Heat" concert in these respects was extremely disillusioning. To solve this problem, McCabe said that those in charge of the social activities would like to find out what the students want, through referendum.

They need to know what types of music the students want, and which groups they prefer. Once a type of music is found which the majority of students enjoy and want, a list of six or seven financially feasible groups could be made and then the students could vote on them. The most popular group then would be hired.

If we are able to get better groups it seems reasonable to say that the audiences would get bigger and better, and instead of having to take money out of the social fund, we could put money back into it.

## Thunder's Place

Loyola's Spring Weekend got underway with little delay with the return of "Thunder's Place" this past Friday evening, April 17. Once again "Mad Michael" Hunt charmed the audience, supported by the performances of Ray Alexsalza and Barbara White who also contributed to the success of the evening and early morning).

Throughout his performance, Mad Michael kept up a running commentary on such diverse topics as protesting against automobiles, state policemen shooting drunken Volkswagens, the alcoholic beverage laws of Texas and the extreme dangers involved there, and the ill-fated Apollo 13 mission. Michael also made reference to smoking and cancer, and instructed the audience on how to use a 12 string guitar for a cigarette holder.

For those who stayed beyond the midnight "curfew," Mad Michael also offered a tender love song about the purposes of a laxative followed by a medley of songs that seemingly hypnotized the audience because of their beauty and ingenuity.

Not to be passed over was the performance of Ray Alexsalza, who effortlessly moved the audience with his songs. His poetry, both recited and sung, helped to eliminate the gap between performer and audience. The audience joined with Ray in singing songs from the Civil Rights movement and the recent American intervention in the Carribean. Ray also informed the audience as to the background of folk music and folksingers.

Barb White made a cameo appearance and did some "naughty" ballads that split the sides of those in the audience. Included was her now famous song, "Second Hand Girl" that has supposedly caused a stir among a few members of the administration. Nonetheless, Barb was most entertaining and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

Sincere thanks are in order for Chris Goetzke, John Smachlo, and Edd Conboy who are responsible for much of the work involved with "Thunder's Place."



Fr. Sellinger

Pollution Within And Without Us

(Continued from Page 1)

Fr. Sellinger then spoke of short-term arrangements and personnel changes. Due to the financial crisis, there will be a freeze on the hiring of clerical and support personnel and a reduction in the number of administrative posts. The President regretfully accepted the resignations of Frs. Kelly and Burns and Messrs. Lavin and Moerschbacher. Dr. Frank Evans, upon his own request, will give up Graduate Dean duties to return to full-time teaching in the History and Political Science Department; he will also serve as Graduate Studies adviser. Dr. P. Edward Kaltenbach, acting Day College Dean, will replace Fr. Burns as Evening Dean. Mr. J. Paul Melanson is the new Vice-President for finance and administration. Mr. Edward Riehl of the French Department will be director of the January mini-semester in 1971. Starting this September, there will be an Associate Dean in the Day division, appointed on a rotating basis for one-year terms from the faculty. Also, administrators will be encouraged to teach courses if the opportunity arises.

Turning to the problems of inter-institutional cooperation with Mt. St. Agnes and Notre Dame, Fr. Sellinger cited four guidelines: 1) The colleges must think of the best long-term interests of Catholic education in Baltimore; 2) The three colleges cannot continue to exist even at the present cooperative level, let alone in isolation; 3) There must arrive, in the shortest possible time, a federation of the three colleges with a single governing body, faculty, physical plant, and support; and 4) There are two immediate options—either Mt. St. Agnes joins Notre Dame on the Charles Street campus, or we invite MSA to come to our campus. The several Presidents and Trustee Boards have already begun to talk on these lines. The joint Loyola-Notre Dame Library will begin construction hopefully by the end of this summer.

The 24 page text of the speech concluded with remarks concerning college policy on faculty rank and tenure.

Successful Marketing Team

On March 19, 20, and 21 a Loyola marketing team consisting of Greg Weiland, Tom Goetzinger and Len Delozier took part in a competition at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and was awarded the first prize in the 1970 Milwaukee Intercollegiate Business Games. This is the second straight year that Loyola has won the award, defending the trophy won last year by a team composed of Terry Kernan, John Ortenzi and John Costello.

Competition began in January when teams made weekly decisions and mailed them to UWM to be processed by Computer. Results were based on total sales, net earnings and an oral presentation explaining and defending the decisions. Loyola was first in total sales, second in net earnings, and submitted the best presentation to defeat second-place LaCrosse State College and third-place University

By Damian Birchess  
How to protect the environment in an urban, technological society is one of the most difficult challenges man has yet faced. Pollution seems to be an inevitable outcome of our affluent society. Air pollution is perhaps the most ubiquitous aspect of this problem. We can drive away from a fetid stream, but polluted air surrounds and smothers us wherever we go.  
No one can deny air pollution is not widespread. Every city of 50,000

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GREYHOUND  
This Semester

Art Show

Maryland Institute faculty members, many of international renown, will feature work in many media during May at the Fells Point Art Gallery, 811 S. Broadway. The entire Gallery will be devoted to the showing of arts and crafts from all departments of the school, which numbers over 200 on its teaching staff. The show, featuring painting, sculpture, crafts, jewelry, ceramics, graphics, printing, design, fashion, and photography, will open on Sunday, May 3, and continue throughout the month.

of Manitoba. Other schools entering the competition included the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Whitewater, Wisconsin State College at Lakeland, Emory, University of Nebraska, Northern Illinois, Kent State, Wisconsin State College at Oshkosh, University of South Carolina, and Virginia Commonwealth.

Marketing competition has been one of the fastest-growing and most successful activities on the Loyola campus. In addition to the team sent to Wisconsin, a second team, composed of John Costello, Joe Runge, Al Jones, Marty McLaughlin, Fred Raab and Frank Monius competed in the difficult Michigan State games; and a third team consisting of Jim Scully, Rich MacDonald, Bob Wissman and Jack Wissman competed at Emory University, Georgia. Sponsors are presently being sought in order to compete next year.

or more people has a significant air pollution problem. The air of Baltimore, our own fair city, ranks among the ten worst in the country according to official government figures. Everyone contributes to this pollution, among them Bethlehem Steel, the Gas and Electric Company, and our automobiles. Until this year even Loyola College burned its leaves every fall.

The statistics on air pollution are staggering. Each year our nation pours out an estimated 250,000 tons of carbon monoxide, 25,000 tons of hydrocarbons, and 8,000 tons of nitrogen oxides into the air. 48,000 tons of sulfur dioxide are released daily. A total of 3½ billion tons of solid wastes must be disposed each year.

The sulfur dioxide in our atmosphere comes from the sulfur contained in coal and oil burned in homes and power plants. Once in the air, this sulfur dioxide gas, using the sun as energy, combines with water vapor to form sulfuric acid. This is in the air we breathe.

The solution to the sulfur dioxide pollution is to burn only coal,

gas, and oil which is sulfur free. Boston has passed a law requiring this. Sulfurless fuel costs more. But what is more important, our money or our health?

Each year the equivalent of two pounds of lead per person is discharged into the air. Most of it comes from the leaded gasoline everyone uses in his car. The lead is a cheap way of raising the octane rating of gasoline. As the number of automobiles increases, so does the amount of lead pollutants. This lead is in the air we breathe and on the food we eat. Since it is present in relatively small concentrations, we do not even notice it. But lead is not expelled from the body, it just collects in it in increasing concentrations. We may all be slowly dying of lead poisoning.

Fortunately lead pollution can be stopped, but not without cost. Detroit is planning to produce engines next year which will perform on low octane unleaded gas. High performance engines will have to use premium unleaded gasolines

which will cost about two cents more per gallon.

This is just a sampling of the air pollution problems we face. Few people are even aware that dust from asbestos, used in such common items as wallboard, tile, and automobile brakes, has been shown to be one of the most potent cancer inducing agents yet discovered. Emphysema, once an extremely rare disease, has become common in our pollution choked cities.

We have a moral obligation to stop air pollution. The pollution will cause harms not only to us but those we live with and those who will come after us. The earth is not ours to despoil and destroy, but to use and then relinquish. Our generation has two choices. We can either be the first generation of the industrial age to improve our environment, or we can be the generation that left the earth denuded and decaying like a field struck by a horde of locusts. Which shall we choose?

The Greyhound Interviews Fr. Sellinger

In an exclusive Greyhound interview, Fr. Joseph Sellinger, SJ, President of Loyola, expounded his thoughts on various campus issues.

Greyhound: Fr. President, what, from the vantage point of the student, should we consider the highlights of your speech?

Fr. Sellinger: I chiefly would like to emphasize the gravity of the three trends that I have noticed at Loyola: namely, the financial crisis, the enrollment drop, and the situation of the Day school students. We all are terribly concerned about the academic situation. Poor academic achievement and campus apathy with regard to extra-curriculars are problems at every college. I am looking and have asked the college community to help me find answers, to find what can be done to stop this trend and spark academic and extra-curricular interest.

Greyhound: In light of the financial crisis, do you see another tuition rise for the 1971-72 academic year?

Fr. Sellinger: Unless other sources of revenue are made available, we just will not be able to avoid another increase. I will do everything in my power to hold the line against it, but it does not look promising now.

Greyhound: Does the financial squeeze alter plans to build the library?

Fr. Sellinger: Construction of the library is an absolute necessity. Early next week we will receive the financial survey performed for us by the Marts and Lundi consultants' firm, to see our potential sources of building funds. Once that is in, we will be able to start our capital campaign. The target date for completion is still January 1972.

Greyhound: What is your opinion of the Greyhound?

Fr. Sellinger: I think that the newspaper has done a poor job. They haven't been able to put issues on a very regular basis. The material for the "factual" stories is often poorly researched, and the editorials are often sloppily written. For example, the writer of the "Board of Trustees" editorial apparently has no concept of the purpose of a Board of Trustees. I realize that there is a staff shortage; as I said earlier, we are all looking for answers to the problem of stu-

dent non-involvement in activities.

Greyhound: About the Board of Trustees — acknowledging that the need for an impartial arbitrating body requires a majority of outsiders, is there a need for such an overwhelming majority of outsiders to the exclusion of the faculty, especially lay faculty?

Fr. Sellinger: My philosophy does not include faculty on the Board of Trustees, because then you get conflict of interest. At one time, for a good number of years, the Academic Dean was a member; but there were questions. How could he give an objective opinion of his own work? I really don't see the need to have more faculty on the Board.

Greyhound: Have the philosophy and theology requirements hit rock-bottom in the amount of credits required? What of the inherent inequities of requiring theology of only some (Catholic) students, or on the other hand the inequities that would result were theology required of everyone.

Fr. Sellinger: If we had more Jewish and Protestant theologians on campus, perhaps we would require it for all. Theology by all means should be kept as a separate discipline. I hope to see the department offer a Theology major. I see a real need for philosophy and theology in the kind of college education Loyola stands for, especially when youth today seems to be talking more, not less, about religion.

Greyhound: What about the holding of this year's graduation at the Civic Center? Most students abhor the idea.

Fr. Sellinger: No one would hope more than I do in wishing for a return of the graduation to Evergreen. The rain has been a predominant factor in the decision. Were we to hold it indoors on campus and issue a limited number of "rain tickets," that would be unfair to guests who may have traveled a long distance only to find that because of rain he could not be admitted to an indoor site. To hold a separate Day School graduation in the gym would not be good. In the first place, the gym is too hot and humid that time of year. Also, that runs against attempts to bring closer together the three branches of the college.

Greyhound: What types of men are you looking for to replace Mr. Lavin and Mr. Moerschbacher? Might there be a return to the "Bourbon monarchy"?

Fr. Sellinger: To that last question, that is very doubtful. To the first, that depends on the type of men that we can recruit. We have a number of applications already.

Greyhound: What is your concern over Loyola as a Catholic College?

Fr. Sellinger: Of course, in spite of what many people still may think, we are a seminary and do not proselytize; however, we do want to have people here who clearly manifest a religious commitment. We are first of all a college, giving the proper place to the realm of the intellect; but we also are a Catholic institution with a commitment to certain principles of faith and religious values.

Greyhound: What of the dress code, nominally on the books in the Day school and nonexistent at night—is there a need for one for both divisions, or for none at all? What are the prospects for parietal hours in the dorms?

Fr. Sellinger: On both of these issues, I am waiting for the proposals of the Student Life Commission, which has been established to deal with such questions. I am not urging a return to coats and ties, but I hope to see some type of limit. Right now the campus looks terribly sloppy in its mode of dress. In the Evening College, there may not be as much of a need for it since the people often come there from work, already dressed presentably. I can't begin to consider what will come out of the SLC concerning parietals. These decisions are really not up to me. The job of President is more complex and quite more limited than anyone can really imagine, considering the interrelationships and interdependency involved.

Greyhound: Do you ever get the feeling that you are just here to absorb the brickbats thrown you by faculty, students, and newspaper farewell editorials?

Fr. Sellinger: That's all part of the job. The personal satisfaction and gratification I get far outweigh the pitfalls.

Thank you, Fr. President.

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# Greyhound SPORTS

## Kelly's Wins Intramural Basketball

Kelly's, a well-balanced team representing the junior class, won the intramural basketball league championship last week by trouncing the senior Wats 52 to 35. The pre-season favorites finished the season undefeated and made up for losing last year's championship game. Favored by 15 points in the final game, Kelly's played just well enough to keep the oddsmakers happy. The Wats have now lost convincingly four times to Kelly's in the past two years.

Perhaps the main reason for Kelly's victory is its bench. Most teams in intramurals go to the bench and get killed. Few teams in any sports win without depth on the bench. Coming off the bench for Kelly's and increasing leads instead of losing them were: versatile Jerry Sullivan, former Loyola High Stalwart; Larry Subotich, whose hustling floor play and rebounding blew many games wide open; Denny Cichelli, who has the knack for making the team run and a pesky, tough defender; Mike Salvatore, the floor general who unselfishly sets up the rest of the team for shots. Mike is one of the hardest-working defenders in the league.

In the championship game, Mike Stadler led the scoring parade for Kelly's with 14 points. Against the Wats' zone defense, Stats burned the nets from long range and opened up the defense for many fifteen-foot jump shots. As a team, Kelly's shot horrendously from the floor. The margin of victory would have been much greater had some of the "gunners" found the mark. Denny Price, a great shooter, followed stadler in scoring with twelve points. The Connecticut backcourt of Charley Hennegan and Kevin Kavanagh fired away (naturally) but together managed only a dozen points, far below their average output. Jerry Sullivan, local talent, excited many of the Day students in the stands with his driving layups. Dave Lyon, who teamed with Jerry in high school, did his usual fine job of clearing the backboards and setting up picks along the foul line.

Dave, Stats, and former long-shoreman Chip Wood took good care of the rebounding task all season long. With no one on the team taller than 6'2", their work was cut out for them. Using little finesse but plenty of muscle, the

three "big" men did an outstanding job in the final game battling Joe Morgalis and Bob Wissman, the Wats' two big men.

Jim Scully led the scoring attack for the Wats with ten points in a losing cause. With a tenacious defense and a far superior offense, the only question in the final game would be the juniors' margin of victory.

This season the sophomore entry led by gutty Rich Eiden and diminutive hustler Jim Marino gave Kelly's its only scare before bowing by four points. Next season should see a sophomore team having one or two of the top contenders. After varsity cuts are made, the rest of the league will be able to see what next year's sophomores offer.

Next year may see a realignment of the intramural schedule so that each team will play more games. Some tentative plans have been discussed about playing games at night if the interest of the students is favorable for such a plan. Another idea is to have two leagues, A and B, with the two winners playing for the title.

## Golf Team Yet To Win

In its most recent match The Loyola College golf team lost to Towson State. The 17½ to 9½ loss dropped the team's record to 0-3. Jay Smith ('71) with the round of 78 but it was not good enough to match his opponent who defeated him 2 and 1. Tom Cramblitt ('70), playing in the number two position, handily defeated his opponent Wayne Nostro ('71) was another Loyola victor and the only Loyola player to pick up all three possible points.

Earlier in the week, Loyola suffered a crushing loss to Mt. St. Mary's. The golfers who battled 30-mile-an-hour winds at lengthy Mt. Pleasant golf course, as was the case against Towson, failed to get going. A birdie by Smith on the thirteenth hole tied the match between the players in position one, but the Mt's Mike Kelly responded with a birdie on fourteen. A good explosion from a tray to save par on the sixteenth hole sealed Kelly's victory.

The main concern of the golf team members at this point is to resist depression. The season has only just begun and Loyola still can finish high in the conference.

On Monday, April 20th, the Loyola linksmen traveled to Fairfax, Va., for a match with the Hoyas of Georgetown.

From the offset, the Hounds were in serious trouble. First, two of the Loyola starters were absent from the match, the Hounds were finally forced to concede the point of first man Jay Smith, who failed to make the match. Second, in playing Georgetown, the Hounds were far out of their class, facing a squad who had beaten Villanova and Army during the past weekend, while dropping a close match to Princeton, considered by most to be the top college golf team in the East.

In the face of this, the Hounds put up a good fight, as third man Dick Lombardo and fifth man Wayne Nostro shot 79 and 80 respectively, and carried their men all the way in dropping close matches. The only point for Loyola was scored by second man Tom Cramblitt who shot a 77 in beating his man 3 & 2. The final on the match was a Georgetown victory of 5 to 1.

The following day the Hounds returned home to play Baltimore University, hoping to find their first victory of the season. The match was a close one, as first man Smith took 2½ with an 80. Trouble came for the Hounds in the second and fourth positions, as normally consistent Cramblitt and Nostro took only 1½ points between them. In the end, this caused the Hound downfall, as they dropped a close 9½ to 8½ decision.

The B.U. match showed up the most telling fault in this year's golf team, as the Georgetown match showed up the second most telling deficiency. The Hounds have not been able to get it all together once this year and against Baltimore it was no different. Through the first four matches, Smith and Colgan had been able to account for only ½ point between them, while Nostro and Cramblitt had produced nearly 50% of the Hounds meager point total. In the first match when numbers one and five produced, the normal point getters were all but blanked. Further, because of an inconvenient schedule, academic problems have forced a juggling of the line-up, as men failed to make matches or dropped off the team altogether.

Next week, Loyola's linksmen will try to put something together against the Mount and Western Maryland, hoping to salvage something of the so far worthless season.

## Proposed Abortion Legislation Debated

A debate on the proposed abortion legislation between Loyola sociology teacher Mrs. Antonia Keane and MSA Theology teacher Dr. Donald Mulcahey opened a new discussion series at Mt. St. Agnes on Thursday night, April 16. This series on "Problems facing contemporary woman" was organized by MSA senior Judy Phillips, who indicated that future discussions will feature talks on contraception, sex education, and working mothers.

Mrs. Keane cited her reasons for supporting the reform. She noted that the present law—which permits abortions in the first 26 weeks of pregnancy if the mental or physical health is endangered, if this has been certified by a gynecologist, psychiatrist, and hospital staff—favors, at the expense of lower-income mothers, middle-class women who 1) have access to a willing gynecologist and 2) can afford psychiatrists' fees. The new law—which would require only the consent of the physician and willingness of the hospital—would remove many of these inequities. She answered the common objections to the bill, saying: 1) Hospitals have indicated that they would set their own specific residency requirements for abortions; and 2) The Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Association would permit doctors to perform abortions only during the first twenty weeks of pregnancy, more strict than the current limit. Mrs. Keane asserted that the new law would help put an end to the hypocrisy, frustrations, and discrimination caused by the present law, not to mention the reduction in the number of unwanted children. In conclusion who asserted that the law, is not forcing anyone to get an abortion. On the contrary, it gives the mother the right to decide for herself whether she wants to bear a child.

Dr. Mulcahey prefaced his remarks by stating that he was not speaking as a theologian and would not base his argument on

religious moral premises; rather, he would speak as a concerned citizen. He asserted that there has always existed a concept underlying American law that there is a certain absolute value with regard to human life. The proposed bill would question the assumed absolute value of human life and seemingly make the value of life conditional. The bill also seems to run against current trends—greater concern for the quality of life, antiwar protests—that seem to be putting an even higher value than before on humanity. He then speculated on possible results if the bill were passed; e.g.; abortion as the normal means of birth control, as a requirement for welfare recipients, and as a precursor of similar ideas concerning euthanasia and the unwanted aged. Dr. Mulcahey concluded that while he thinks (for reasons similar to Mrs. Keane's) that the present law is worse than the proposal now before Governor Mandel—a lesser-of-two-evils-proposition—the best of all would be a reinstatement of the traditional anti-abortion laws which would restore to human life the high value that is now being questioned.

In the question-and-answer session that followed, both Dr. Mulcahey and Mrs. Keane agreed that abortion is at best a stopgap measure and that the real solution to unwanted children and over-population lay in the development of "the contraceptive." Both urged more research in the field of birth-control devices. When asked whether the fetal life is human, Dr. Mulcahey responded that especially during the first 20 weeks, there is some uncertainty; however, abortion would mean the "possible undercutting of a potential human life that we must assume is there because we cannot say positively there isn't." Asked to elaborate on her statements about "hypocrisy", Mrs. Keane said that there are many illegal abortions going on now in spite of the law. Lkening the present laws

to the liquor prohibition of the 1920's, she called for the law to be made more realistic, "to close the gap between what certain people think should happen and what is really happening." She hoped that abortion clinics could be established to help the poor. All agreed that the populace must be alerted to the problems of over-population; education, due to the extreme urgency, must be started as early in one's schooling as possible.

Reactions to the evening's discussion were generally favorable. Mrs. Keane had "no idea" of what the students thought but said she "enjoyed it immensely." Dr. Francis Giles, Loyola biology teacher and ecology specialist, thought the discussion effective in that members of the audience who pay not have been exposed to all sides of the issue before have had a chance to alter or form more reasoned opinions. Dr. Mulcahey said that although there could not be much in-depth discussion, many ideas were exposed. His only regret was that there was not more participation from the audience. Upon this last remark of Dr. Mulcahey's, one MSA girl was heard to remark, "I think they might have been chicken!"

## JOIN THE MARTIN LUTHER KING PEACE SOCIETY

(Live A Life In Peace)

## Outstanding College Athletes

Loyola College announced today that the following students Mr. Michael Krawczyk, Mr. David Wolf, Mr. Tyrone Smith, will be honored in the 1970 volume of OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA. Nominated by their schools earlier this year, these athletes were chosen to appear in this awards publication on the basis of their achievements.

OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA is sponsored by the Outstanding Americans Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to honoring Americans of achievement.

John Putman, one of the 1966 Ten Outstanding Young Men of America award winners and president of the Foundation, said, "It is the purpose of OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA to recognize and encourage the all-round abilities of the young people who have distinguished themselves in the sports

competitions of our colleges. These young people carry the mantle of their school, their state and their nation each time they participate in competitive sports."

OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA is an annual awards volume featuring the biographicals and accomplishments of approximately 5,000 young athletes who have proven themselves outstanding in sports, campus activities and curriculum.

Nominations for this awards volume are made by athletic departments of colleges and universities throughout the country. Criteria for selection include an athlete's sports achievements, leadership ability, athletic recognition and community service.

OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA stands as a tribute to the young athletes of our nation who have accepted publication date for the awards publication will be July, 1970.

## TEACH-IN DRUGS AT LOYOLA APRIL 28th